

LOCAL.

There was a dance last Friday night—no believe.

H. Eichenwald, of El Paso, was in town Monday.

J. M. Tedford went to Roswell by wagon Monday.

E. H. Foot and J. C. Denny, of Dallas, were in town yesterday.

H. H. Lee and Geo. W. Neff, of Denver were registered at the Hagerman Monday.

Jno. C. and Mabel Dixon, of Rockwall City, Iowa, were at the Hagerman Tuesday.

W. A. Kerr is buying bones at \$4.00 per ton, in trade, and requests all who want to sell to call.

G. O'Neil, of Hope, shipped 250 muttoms to New Orleans last Saturday, going with the shipment himself.

Rev. Eddington, presiding elder came in Tuesday. He is quite "under the weather" with his old complaint.

Harry Simpson, of Hamilton, N. D. who has been here for a few weeks, left with the surveying party last Sunday.

Col. Jno. B. Overmeyer, of Chicago, is spending a short time with his son on his recent purchase, the Tanell Farm.

Mrs. Archie, residing near the opera house, requests any person who has lost a couple of turkey gobblers to call and get them.

A telegraph line has been run into the general manager's office, where an instrument will connect the office with the Pecos railway system.

Rev. Sessions, of the M. E. church, has been holding a series of meetings the past week, each afternoon and evening, with his usual successful results.

S. E. Kinney, for the past three years the trusted assistant of Mr. Pratt in the lumber yard, departed this week for Roswell, from which point he will go out with the surveying party on the extension of the railway.

Jno. Beals came in to-day from Tempe, Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz. Mr. Webster and family are located at Tempe, where Mr. Webster will run the soda works. John will remain in Eddy and conduct the business here.

S. I. Roberts last week leased the Blankenship place, adjoining town, from C. B. Eddy for one year. Mr. Roberts will farm the place, raise hogs and milk cows, the coming season, with an assistant to take charge of the store during his absence.

Prof. Edw. Leffoen, wife and son, and Mr. Archie Perry, entertained the people with hypnotism last night, performing some very astonishing feats. The experiments were amusing and instructive to many who had experience in the line.

Uncle Bob Gilbert was in town last Saturday, and while making a friendly call incidentally remarked he had plenty of fine seed sweet potatoes, which he is selling very reasonable. Uncle Bob said he would not "klick" if the CRANKY happened to state the fact, so here it is.

W. H. Wood, who has had charge of the water service of La Huerta for five years, has leased the Hualguana ranch from C. B. Eddy and purchased the stock implements, etc. Mr. Ward is well satisfied with the country and has proven his faith by building a nice home on a five-acre tract in La Huerta.

The prize fight, over which great ado was made, came off last Friday opposite Langtry station, on the Southern Pacific Ry., on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande in the state of Coahuila, Mexico. It only occupied a little over a minute of time and, though dazed from a "well on the jaw" for another minute, Peter Maher failed to come to time and Referee Sider decided Fitzsimmons the winner. Only a few passes were made previous to the knock out blow. No interference was made by the governor of Coahuila, and the Texas rangers enjoyed seeing the contest from the Texas side of the river.

At a meeting of the business men of Eddy this afternoon \$10,400 was subscribed in a few minutes to purchase stock in a beet sugar company. A committee consisting of J. S. Trotter and F. G. Tracy was appointed to solicit for more stock. It is estimated that the citizens of Eddy county will take \$20,000 stock. J. J. Hagerman has taken \$25,000 and the foreign capitalists will take the remainder of \$20,000. The factory, if built, will be located south of Eddy, and not more than one mile from town. The business men of Eddy have at last awoke to the fact that in order to succeed all must put a shoulder to the wheel. With the ice plant, electric light, water works and beet sugar factory, other enterprises will follow as a natural consequence, and Eddy will take on metropolitan airs very soon.

Rolla Bartholow, for some time clerk at Hotel Hagerman, fell in a fit at Toya last week and broke his right jaw. The bones were wired together by Midland physicians but he died from the shock to his nervous system, while in Midland. Rolla was at one time a bank clerk in St. Louis, his father being a banker of that city. He was thirty five years of age and ruined by whisky.

Another Killing.

A difficulty, which resulted fatally to one of the participants, occurred at the old Joe Hill ranch, about ten miles northwest of Lincoln, N. M., last Thursday morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock. Francisco Cordoba, who had been out hunting, accompanied by Telesforo Baca, was returning by a spring at which he knew his wife was washing clothing. Upon nearing the spring he claims he heard his wife scream. Hastening to her rescue, he found Manuel Tenorio in the act of attempting to criminally assault her. Upon the approach of Cordoba, Tenorio desisted, and securing a large stone, threatened to brain the husband if he came nearer, whereupon Cordoba leveled his gun and fired, the cartridge piercing the heart of Tenorio. The slayer was arrested. Lincoln News.

SELECT SCHOOL IN EDDY.

A select school, in which all the leading common branches will be taught according to the latest and most approved normal methods, with Kindergarten training classes added for the younger pupils, will open April 6, 1906, for a term of at least two months. There will be morning sessions only. Parents desiring their children to attend this school will please call upon or notify the teacher, Mattie Reiff.

FROM DALLAS.

No school Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Knowles visited Eddy last Thursday.

A good rain Sunday night makes our farmers all happy.

Prof. Weaver closed his singing school last Thursday night.

S. B. Moad, Thos. Stokes and Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Hoag went to Roswell Monday.

Thos. Stokes, manager of the Young ranch, lost a valuable mare last week with disease of the kidneys or bots.

Bicycle for sale—A new Crescent highest of high grade, only \$35. Inquire at Hagerman hotel.

Some time ago Mr. Simon Goldbaum of San Louis, Ray Cal., was troubled with lame back and rheumatism. He used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and a prompt cure was effected. He says he has since advised many of his friends to try it and all who have done so have spoken highly of it. It is for sale by Eddy Drug Co.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, siberian, Chicago says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an ideal panacea for coughs, colds and lung complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's new discovery." Try this idea cough remedy now. Trial bottles free at Eddy Drug Co.

FOR RENT.

A neat five room house, electric light, range, bath, hot water connection, etc. E. S. MOTTER, Agt.

It May Do As Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters, and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure all kidney and liver troubles, and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50 cents for large bottle at Eddy Drug Co.

NOTICE.

The regular annual stockholders' meeting of the Pecos Irrigated Farm Company will be held at the office of the company in Eddy, New Mexico, on Monday, March 21, 1906, at eleven o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, considering the annual reports and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Eddy Drug Co.

EVENTS OF THE COMING YEAR.

The coming year will be a period memorable in the history of the world, if but a part of the plans of the United States government and European nations is carried out. In the United States there will be the liveliest presidential campaign ever held, and the Fifty-fourth congress, now in session, will furnish exceedingly interesting debates on the tariff and financial questions until June. There will be several exciting state elections and many political speeches. Everyone will watch with interest the progress of the Venezuela Commission's inquiry, the results of the war in Cuba, in South Africa, in Turkey, and the outcome of other complications now arising in the Old World.

It is a remarkable coincidence that at the beginning of a year of such rich promise of stirring news the greatest metropolitan newspaper in the United States—the St. Louis Republic—should reduce its price to \$6.00 a year, or to less than two cents a day. This low price now places the Republic within the reach of everyone. Those who wish to keep posted on politics, trade, national and international affairs during 1906 should at once subscribe for it on these easy terms. In addition to taking their own local paper, newspaper readers who may think they cannot afford to take a metropolitan daily paper should at least subscribe for the "Twice-a-Week" Republic—104 papers a year—for only \$1.00 a year. It contains the best of everything that appears in the daily.

A CREAMERY AT HOME.

An Ohio Man Who Has a Private Butter Factory.

Last winter I called on L. S. Condit, who has perhaps the most complete farm dairy in this country. Mr. Condit formerly followed mixed farming and stock raising. Three years ago, when a creamery was built in a neighboring town, he took a share in the stock and began disposing of his horses and sheep and replacing them with cows. He hauled his milk to the village creamery one year. The returns were very satisfactory, but being over four miles distant he soon began to think that the labor of hauling so far and the inconvenience were too great. Not infrequently there would be a can of sour milk, and usually the skim milk would sour and thicken in hot weather before he could get it home, where it was designed for calves. This was a great annoyance and loss. He began to investigate the equipments for a private dairy and soon decided to establish a butter factory at home and run the risk of finding a profitable market.

He built his creamery between the house and barn and just at the edge of a well. The power for separating, churning and pumping water is supplied by his bull, which works a tread power. The building and equipment cost about \$500 and is 15 by 22 feet. He has a separator with a capacity of 300 pounds of milk an hour. This is the average amount actually put through. He works his butter by hand with a patent worker. The only objects sought in working it are to press out the water and butter-milk and thoroughly to incorporate the salt. When I called, there were about 70 pounds upon the worker. I staid to see this cut into one pound blocks, and each pound separately wrapped in parchment paper and carefully put away in the storage room.

Mr. Condit now has a contract with one of the state institutions at Columbus to take all his butter for a year at 25 cents per pound, and they pay the expressage. He also sends his butter-milk to the same institution at 5 cents per gallon. During the winter he churns three times a week and does not churn any cream less than 12 hours old. During the summer he churns every day. To my query regarding the temperature at which the churning is done, he named 65 degrees for winter and 55 to 60 degrees for summer. The cream is ripened by the natural ferment.

His cows are high grade and pure bred Jerseys. His cows now average for the entire milking period about three-fourths of a pound of butter a day. On his home farm Mr. Condit aims to keep 25 cows and to raise most of the heifer calves to maturity. He keeps a registered Jersey bull, which, with his service in the herd and work on the tread power, is the most profitable animal he has. While Mr. Condit considers his present herd a profitable one, he hopes to improve it greatly. He designs to keep three or four brood sows whose pigs are raised largely on the skim-milk. He pastures the pigs as rapidly as possible to 125 pounds or a little more, and sells to make room for the younger ones.

Mr. Condit is enthusiastic in his recommendation of the silo. He thinks it by far the most economical method of handling a corn crop. His silo is 12 feet square, inside measurement, and 24 feet deep. This he finds will hold barely enough to feed his 25 cows during the six winter months. He winters his work teams and young heifers upon dry feed. He cuts his dry corn fodder and thinks that it pays in the increased available food value, also in the convenience with which it is stored and fed.

Mr. Condit keeps two work teams and employs two men by the year. The dairy business conducted on this plan is now the most profitable farming industry in this country, but it is made such by a devotion equalled only by that of the marriage relation. There can be no summer or winter vacations or even holidays. Even Sundays have a large work of necessity.—H. P. Miller in Rural New Yorker.

Dairy and Creamery.

A man who has had occasion to notice the keeping qualities of butter in warm weather where there was no ice says that Jersey cows' butter will remain hard in a high temperature longer than that made from the milk of any other breed.

After butter has once been melted down by heat, even though it is chilled and hardened very quickly again, it will never be the same. Its consistency seems to have been destroyed and its flavor certainly is gone.

The Holstein-Friesian association is doing its utmost to develop big butter records among cows of its favorite breed. For this purpose it offered last year prizes to the amount of \$1,000 to be given in different amounts to the owners of Holstein-Friesian cows in the various classes arranged for competition. Thirty-five cows, old and young, responded to the call for champion butter makers. The oldest were from 5 to 11 years old. The youngest were 2 years old. A close record of food was also made during the test, the association wishing to show not only that the Holstein could make big butter, but that she could do it at comparatively small cost. The test showed that the 25 full grown Holstein-Friesian cows taking part in the test averaged apiece 19.97 pounds per week, or nearly three pounds of butter a day. The net profit from the 25 Holstein-Friesians was found to average for each cow 93 cents a day. The whole herd of 25 Holsteins averaged straight through a profit of 51 cents a day. The last tested a week for each of the black and white cows, and when it ended it was found that ten of them had averaged for the whole week over three pounds of butter a day each. How is that for Holstein-Friesian compared with any other breed?

In the seven days' test of the Holstein-Friesians this fall the 25 full grown cows tested gave each an average yield of 64.24 pounds of milk a day.

PURIFY THE WATER.

TYPHOID IS A HEAVY TAX THAN FILTER BEDS.

Statistics Show an Appalling Number of Deaths Due to Water Diseases—Germany's Severe Lesson—Cost of Filtration Is Not Great.

Referring to quantity of water supplied to various cities, Engineer Allen Haas, expert in charge of the Lawrence experiment station, says in his recent publication on "Filtration and Filter Beds" that "in the United States an abundant supply of some kind of liquid has too often been the objective point, and the efforts have been most successful, the American works being entirely unrivaled in the volumes of their supply. Cold calculation demonstrates beyond cavil that it is a greater tax on the pocket—must go on in the old way and kill off 50,000 people every year by typhoid fever alone—than to build filter beds. We have been so accustomed to look upon a water supply as a free gift that expense beyond its first cost, incident to building reservoirs, digging wells, laying pipe lines and the various water connections with inhabited districts, gives the idea of spending more money for its purification as a superfluous matter, the invention of money getting engineers, corporations and political parties. The terrible penalty which Hamburg paid of over 8,000 deaths in a month during the cholera epidemic of 1892 for giving her inhabitants river water polluted by sewage should have been a lesson to the whole world.

"Germany prohibits the use of unfiltered surface water. There are very few countries but use some means of filtration, though the supply is from bodies of water in uninhabited districts. Ground water, such as that from wells and springs, is largely used in Europe. Paris is supplied from springs for domestic use, and from the river for other purposes. Vienna, Munich and a large number of French and English cities are also supplied by springs. London gets her water from grossly polluted streams, yet by scientific filtration has as pure water to drink as any other city in the world.

"Statistics relative to deaths due to water diseases are appalling. At Plymouth, Pa., population 8,000, in 1885, one case of typhoid reaching the water supply caused 1,104 cases and 114 deaths. The histories of the Louisiana, Switzerland; Montclair, Chicago, Buffalo and (recently) Stamford epidemics are familiar to every one and carry out the statements made above and are but examples of human negligence to human rights. In 1866, 5,400 people died of cholera in London because one of the water companies failed to filter the supply from the river. One such experience could prove the efficacy of filtration.

"Filtration as carried on under the latest improved methods is not a costly matter. It is vastly cheaper than sickness and death to a community. It is commonly thought that if filtration clarifies water that is sufficient. This is a great mistake and can readily be understood to be so when it is known that 1,000,000 or more bacteria may be present in a glass of clear water and yet not affect its clearness. The filtration of water means straining it through a substance which removes all or most impurities, and it is not properly done unless the straining is so fine as to remove the infinitesimals called bacteria, which measure one-thousandth of an inch, more or less.

"It is the only absolutely safe method, as far as is known at the present time, for domestic purposes when the supply comes from the surface, as from rivers. The latter water supply is more likely to be wholesome than the other, for the reason that large reservoirs afford time for water to settle, and any pathogenic bacteria which may be present have an opportunity to sink to the bottom or be destroyed by the beneficent bacteria. There is also more or less beneficent action upon the water by the sunlight, but even this protection is not considered entirely sufficient in the light of recent experiments. Filter beds are unanimously agreed upon by almost all expert engineers as the only true way of filtering water for public supplies.

"A filter bed consists of a horizontal layer of rather fine sand supported by gravel and underdrained, the whole being inclosed in a suitable basin or tank. The water in passing through the sand leaves behind upon the sand grains the extremely small particles which are too fine to settle out in the settling basin, through which the water first passes direct from the river for the purpose of allowing the mud to settle, and is quite clear as it goes from the gravel to the drains and pumps which forward it to the reservoir or city. The coarser matters in the water are retained on the surface of the sand, where they quickly form a layer of sediment which itself becomes a filter much finer than the sand alone, and which is capable of holding back under suitable conditions even the bacteria of the passing water.

"When the layer of sediment becomes so deep as to prevent the proper straining of the water, the rate of pressure and other features being regulated by expert superintendence, the layer is scraped or cleaned off. This is done at regular intervals. This sediment layer is a valuable element in aiding perfect filtration. It becomes a sort of jellylike mud, formed of the bacteria and other particles, which affords not only an almost solid mass, which holds back the infinitesimals, but is a kind of battlefield where the opposing armies of bacteria slaughter the harmful kind, thus cleaning out those we would be rid of. So valuable is this sediment layer that after a filter bed has been scraped clean a new thin layer is allowed to form before the water passes into the basin. Filtration in any way cannot be done rapidly. The process must be so slow as to be scarcely more than an oozing out between the very small interstices."

Pecos Valley Railway Co. and Pecos River Railroad Co.

Time Table No. 13.
To take effect Friday, November 1st, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Standard Central Time.

For the passenger and information of employees on this train, passengers have the right to vary their travel pleasure.			
North Bound	STATIONS	South Bound	
Mail & Ex.	Leave Pecos	Mail & Ex.	only to 2
10:00 a. m.	Artes	10:45 a. m.	
10:15	Brant	10:55	
10:30	Lancaster	11:10	
10:45	Artes	11:25	
11:00	Riverton	11:40	
11:15	Goodfellow	11:55	
11:30	Artes	12:10	
11:45	State Line	12:25	
12:00	Red Bluff	12:40	
12:15	Salinas	12:55	
12:30	Phoenix	1:10	
12:45	Francis	1:25	
1:00	Idaho	1:40	
1:15	Idaho	1:55	
1:30	Lake View	2:10	
1:45	McMillan	2:25	
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